

The Weekly Clarion.

WEDNESDAY -- JULY 12, 1876.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.
By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale.

WEDNESDAY -- JULY 12, 1876.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS STANDING AT LARGE.

A. M. WEST, ETHELBERG BARKSDALE.

ELECTORS.

First District--W. M. ACKER.

Second District--W. C. FAULKNER.

Third District--W. B. HELM.

Fourth District--W. B. HAYES.

Fifth District--ROBT. S. MURPHY.

Sixth District--WARREN COWAN.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

SECOND DISTRICT.

VAN H. MANNING.

THIRD DISTRICT.

HERNANDO D. MONEY.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

OTHO R. SINGLETON.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

C. E. HOOKER.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

STATE AT LARGE.

J. Z. GEORGE, Chairman; GEO. L. POTTER, J. M. STREET, W. J. D. VETTER, W. A. PERRY, E. C. WATKINS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

W. H. H. TISON, THOS. B. SKIES.

SECOND DISTRICT.

FELIX LABAYE, THOS. W. HARRIS.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. A. BISHOP, A. T. ROANE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JNO. W. SMITH, E. A. CAMPBELL.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

E. RICHARDSON, J. B. CHRISTMAN.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

L. W. MAGRUDER, T. V. NOLAND.

MARION SMITH, Sec'y.

Hon. C. E. Hooker.

The District Convention which assembled at Magnolia yesterday nominated Hon. C. E. Hooker for Congress, thus following the example of the other districts in returning the Representatives who have served them faithfully and well. Our list of Congressional nominees is now complete with the exception of the 1st district.

The First District.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First District met at Okolona on the 27th inst. There are a number of worthy aspirants who will all acquiesce in the decision of the majority.

There was a grand ratification of the Democratic nominations in Washington City. Senator Thurman presided. Addresses were made by Senators Bayard, Eaton, McCrary, and by Congressmen Tucker, Clymer, Randall, Tarbox, Williams and others.

R. B. WEBB, Esq., of Amite county, prints in to-day's paper a caustic review of defamatory and false statements made in the New York Witness by C. H. Church, who proves to have been a biped of the wolf kind, in sheep's clothing.

Hinds County--Preparation for the Canvass--Proposed Grand Demonstration at the County Seat.

At a meeting of the Democracy at Raymond the following, among other resolutions (reported by a committee of which Hon. G. W. Harper was chairman), were adopted:

Resolved, That the Raymond precinct exist, must and will be carried for the great new ark, ring bearer and publisher of thieves and plunderers, and by a larger and more decisive majority than that given against the great carpet-bagger and most atrocious enemy of Mississippi, A. Ames, at the election of 1876.

Resolved, That all who desire honest money, lessened taxes, pure administration, uncorrupted local government, and the restoration of a true National feeling in the place of a wretched sectionalism and a war of races, everlasting and most atrocious enemy of Mississippi, A. Ames, at the election of 1876.

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FACTS FOR THE CANVASS.

The Reduction of Expenditures and Taxes Under Democratic Rule.

To every branch and department of the public service the Reform Legislature chosen by the people last year applied the pruning knife of retrenchment vigorously and effectively. Let us present some of the results:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.--For the six years of Radical rule, from 1870 to 1876 inclusive, the annual average cost of this department in round numbers was \$165,000. The Reform Legislature appropriated for that department \$100,000. It passed a constitutional amendment under which the Legislature will meet biennially. Therefore, the annual expense of the Legislative Department will be \$50,000 under Democratic rule, against \$165,000 under Radical rule.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.--For the six years of Radical rule, the average annual cost of this department was \$312,000. The Reform Legislature appropriated for its maintenance for the year 1876, \$70,000.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.--The average annual cost of this department, including the Executive Contingent Fund, was \$55,000. The appropriation for 1876, under the same heads, by the Reform Legislature, was \$34,000.

COMMISSION FOR ASSESSING.--The average annual cost of this service under the six years of Radical rule was \$55,000. For the year 1876, it will be but \$15,000.

PUBLIC PRINTING.--The average annual expenditure for this service under Radical rule was \$66,000. Under Democratic rule for the year 1876, it cannot exceed \$24,000.

PENITENTIARY.--This establishment, under Radical rule, cost the State annually an average of \$77,000. Under Democratic rule, it will not only be self-sustaining, but will yield an income to the State, besides saving to the taxpayers the cost of transporting prisoners.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.--The aggregate salaries paid to County Superintendents under Radical legislation was \$48,340. Under Democratic legislation, \$10,905--annual saving to the taxpayers \$37,435.

COMMENTS.

Not only are these large sums saved to the taxpayers from the proceeds of labor and consuming estates, but there is a vast improvement in the capacity of the persons who have been called to the public service.

THE RESULT.

The consequence is that while the public service is more efficiently performed, the expenditures are reduced more than one-third--the State tax has been reduced from six and a quarter mills to three and a half mills on the dollar for the ordinary purposes of the State government, and the boards of supervisors of the several counties are prohibited from levying a tax which, with the State tax, will exceed sixteen dollars and fifty cents on a property valuation of one thousand.

THE UNION RIGHTS STOP.

A Diabolical Organization.

We have published the report of the United States Army officer who was sent to inquire into the causes of the race trouble at Port Hudson, that it was caused by the attempted arrest of colored men for assassinating (or attempting to murder) two men of their race--one for refusing to join their politico-military organization, and the other for informing upon parties guilty of stealing their neighbors' property. It seems that one of the doomed victims was badly wounded, and the other saved his life by a timely flight.

In another place we have printed full particulars of the diabolical conspiracy in which the trouble originated. Certain devilish-minded negroes, in whose bosoms still remained the seeds of hatred planted by the carpet-bagger adventurers, whose business it was to produce discord between the races, had organized a secret military band, bound by oaths to perpetrate the most horrible deeds of murder and cruelty upon the whites, sparing neither age, condition nor sex. Another obligation incurred by the conspirators was to kill colored men who refused to join their order, or become informers upon thieves who depredated on the property of the whites. In the hands of its stupid contrivers, a plot of such wide-reaching mischief would sooner or later be found out. It is now revealed in all its hideousness, but not until after it had furnished occasion for a bloody-shirt shriek by the adventurers, who think it a hard case that the ringleaders should be arrested by the legal authorities before the political machine known as the "Union Rights Stop" had been put fairly to work.

LOUISIANA RADICAL CONGRESSMEN.

NOMINATIONS.--They are as follows:

First District, H. C. Warmoth, of Plaquemine; Second, H. C. Dibble of Orleans; Third, C. B. Darrell of St. Mary's; Fourth, Geo. L. Smith of Caldwell; Fifth, J. E. Leonard of Carroll; Sixth, C. E. Nash of St. Landry.

It will be seen that Warmoth has gone back to his wallow with the Radicals, not having found the bonanza he expected in the Democratic party. This is in keeping with the conduct of sundry "good Lord good Devil fellows" who have been riding the fence and voting split tickets in our State. Warner & Co., who are the real power in the Radical organization, having a revenge to gratify against these poor heads, have consented for them to be pined in the forefront of the battle in the present canvass, like Uriah, the Hittite, that they may be cut to pieces.

BLAINE IS U. S. Senator from Maine, by Executive appointment, in place of Morrill; but it is doubtful if he ever takes his seat. His case is still undergoing investigation.

Hon. E. Q. C. Lamar.

The whole State is proud of the homage which is paid to the genius, eloquence and wisdom of our distinguished Senator. When he was sent to Congress three years ago from the 1st District, he had made a wide reputation as an orator without a peer; but the occasion was great for the display of the higher qualities of statesmanship upon the theatre to which he had been called. The South had no representative worth the mention in Congress at that day. She was practically dumb until Lamar spoke for her. He became the central figure of observation from the North as the representative Southerner and the hopes of the reconstructed States centered around him. To his marvelous wisdom and tact is due the credit of presenting their cause with such effects as to produce the revolution in the Northern mind which was developed in the victories of 1874. His speeches at that time were gold instead of silver, as his silence has been golden at the present session when everything depended upon the wise discretion of the Southern members.

We commenced this article to introduce the following resolutions which were passed complimentary to our Senator by the citizens of Paducah, Kentucky:

Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence in the purity, integrity and ability of the Hon. E. Q. C. Lamar, the distinguished United States Senator elect of Mississippi, a statesman of enlarged and comprehensive views, and an orator of unequalled eloquence and force.

Resolved, That in these times of peril to the Government, and financial distress to the people, his natural advice and wise counsel may greatly tend to the relief of the condition of the country, the enlightenment of the people, and to lift the veil of gloom and despondency now hanging over us, and to this end, and with this view, we suggest that a cordial invitation be extended to him to visit us at his earliest convenience compatible with his duties as a National legislator, and address the citizens of Southwestern Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois, at Paducah, Ky., at such time as he may select, and that he will receive a warm and hearty welcome, according to the multiplied thousands will anxiously await his arrival.

Colored Voters.

Squire Jackson, a colored Republican leader of note in Amite county, says, through the Liberty Herald, that he has been closely observing the conduct of the Democrats since they have taken charge of the government of this State, and feels perfectly satisfied that they intend to do what they promised before the election. He is now determined to cast in his lot with them, and vote and act with the Democracy of this State so long as he lives, and we will add, that if he will live up to this rule when he comes to die he will be better prepared for it. Democracy teaches peace and good will, and the rectitude of thought and act which are taught in the commandments. Radicalism teaches the reverse. Squire Jackson is right. The colored voters have now had ample opportunity to know that the Democratic party intends to carry out its pledges of equal rights to all, and that it does not intend to permit the State to fall again under the control of ignorance and knavery. The highest law of every true lover of his country is to take care that the commonwealth suffers no harm.

The Democratic Convention acted wisely in denouncing the growing tendency of the Radical party to pass stringent laws, designed to regulate the appetites of men, and to prescribe when and where they shall be indulged, thus trespassing upon the domain of conscience. Such laws are in keeping with the with-burning theories and practices of the Puritans in the early days of New England, but illy computed by the enlightened spirit of the present age of religious toleration and non-interference in the private concerns and rights of conscience of the people. As early as 1854, Gov. Tilden committed himself fully against legislation of this kind, and in a recent interview with a New York Herald reporter, he took occasion to reproduce from a pamphlet what he then wrote on the subject. It is as follows:

"Such legislation springs from a misconception of the proper sphere of government. It is an attempt to coerce the individual man except so far as his conduct may affect others, not remotely and consequently, but by violating rights which legislation can recognize and undertake to protect. The opposite principle is one of tolerance, and the place of government is to trust nothing to self-culture and substitutes the wisdom of the Senate and Assembly for the plan of moral government ordained by Providence. The whole progress of society consists in learning how to live in independence and action, and voluntary association of individuals, those objects which are at first attempted only through the agency of government, and in legitimizing the sphere of legislation and enlarging that of the individual reason and conscience."

OUR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Have recognized this idea more completely than any other, and the Democratic party has generally been the faithful guardian of their progressive development. In most of the great practical questions of our time it has opposed the interference of government even for the best objects, and because it was anxious for individual reason, and preferred to trust them to wiser, safer and more efficient agencies."

Then again toward the end.

"Asserting the freedom of voluntary association, it (our party) has refused special charters, and established general laws of incorporation. On all these questions, which have largely occupied the public attention for a generation, because the Democratic party has favored the ends, it has rejected the means by which large parties and many good men have erroneously sought to promote them. Today, while it is in favor of sobriety and good morals, it disowns a system of coercive legislation, which cannot produce them, but must create many serious evils, special charters, and established general laws and sound principles of legislation."

Tilden and Hendricks--The Colored Voters.

The colored voters are not likely to permit themselves to be enlisted in the present canvass against the Reform movement which is sweeping over the country. In Washington City a number of their race sent a communication to the Reform Campaign Club proposing to take part in the meeting to ratify the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. Whereupon the Club adopted the following response:

Resolved, That this club extends its hearty cooperation to all classes of citizens who are willing to unite with them in the support of Tilden and Hendricks, and hereby cordially invite all to unite with them in the demonstration.

Hon. Robert J. McIntosh.

With flattering prospects for the Congressional nomination in the First District, this gentleman has declined to continue in the race in deference to the more sacred obligations of family, rendered imperative by the death of his father. We can only say, that the State has no truer son, nor could the First District have been represented by an abler and worthier man.

Mississippi at St. Louis.

C. E. Wright, Esq., editor of the Vicksburg Herald, attended the St. Louis Convention, as a looker-on in Venice. He says of the Mississippi delegation:

Mississippi may well feel proud of her course at St. Louis. She acted consistently from the beginning. She went to support the strongest man, and to subordinate interests of all kinds to success, and she did so. Last and not the least, with her name linked to that of the great Reform, she was in the great fight, and she won the great result in November.

Recognition of the Press.

Not the least notable feature of the St. Louis Convention was the recognition of the Third Estate in the selection of Mr. Watterson, of the Courier Journal, as the temporary chairman. Classically we hold Homer greater than Achilles, with all of that warrior's wrath superadded. Newspaper men have made and unmade more political heroes than poets ever dreamed of; they are respected, abused and feared; they have always been acknowledged as constituting the court of appeals of public opinion, but they have seldom enjoyed the fruits of their labor and worth by elevation to position either conventional or national. When the St. Louis Convention organized with Mr. Watterson in the chair, it was a long-delayed tribute to a shrine at which so many men are deified as well as sacrificed.--Washington Capital.

This is all true. The newspaper men have generally performed a large part of the work of canvasses; but have come in for an insignificant portion of rewards in the form of honor or emolument. They are perpetual drudges, laboring "gratis as a grinder's wheel." What is pastime for men of other professions, viz: the heat and excitement and enthusiasm of a political campaign, when the tidal wave is rolling beautifully--is a perpetual labor with the toilers of the press. They are on duty always. They never take off their harness; but stand guard in the intervals of battle and keep watch at the front, while others go to sleep to wake in time to bear of the honors of the victory. That the press is a power in the land, there is no doubt; and this power is increasing. But it is a wonderfully selfish and self-sacrificing agency. Our Democratic State Convention, when it next meets, will do itself injustice in selecting the State ticket if it does not recognize the services of the press, whose members have kept the faith in this long night of darkness through which we have passed. There are Cooper, McCord, Wright, Armstrong, Mayers, Franz, the Harrises, Melancthon Smith, Hunt, Shannon, Hunter, Adams, Jones, the Harpers, Falconer, Calhoun, Holland, Ross, Walpole, Johnson, McCullum, James, Batto, Garrett, McNeely, Merrin, Bell, Mason--and others who have not been so long in the harness, but are worthy and well qualified--all comprising a list of glorious names from which selections, worthy of any occasion, could be made.

Summary Laws--Gov. Tilden.

The Democratic Convention acted wisely in denouncing the growing tendency of the Radical party to pass stringent laws, designed to regulate the appetites of men, and to prescribe when and where they shall be indulged, thus trespassing upon the domain of conscience. Such laws are in keeping with the with-burning theories and practices of the Puritans in the early days of New England, but illy computed by the enlightened spirit of the present age of religious toleration and non-interference in the private concerns and rights of conscience of the people. As early as 1854, Gov. Tilden committed himself fully against legislation of this kind, and in a recent interview with a New York Herald reporter, he took occasion to reproduce from a pamphlet what he then wrote on the subject. It is as follows:

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Retrenchment.

That the reform Legislature of 1876, cut deep into the various departments of the State government and pruned off, in each one numbers of the extravagances which ornamented (?) them by the virtue of Radical legislation has often been asserted by us. This fact is so well known that none will attempt to refute it.

We give the amounts saved by the reduction of expenses in two of the departments of the State government.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The aggregate salaries paid the county Superintendents of Education amounted to:

Under Act of 1874, \$48,340.
Under Act of 1876, 10,905.

Reduction in salaries, \$37,435.
Salaries of 1876, \$37,435.
Salaries of